

of maxillary palpi shortest. These characters, except the long paraglossæ, agree with *Halictus*.

Dufourea vulgaris, Schenck.—Tongue long and narrow; paraglossæ slender, not half the length of the tongue; galea tapering, with bristles along its whole length; maxillary palpi with joint 1 longest, but barely longer than 2, the others shorter, but still long.

Mesilla Park, New Mexico, U.S.A.,
Sept. 25, 1890.

XLIX.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—III. Heteroptera: Discocephalinæ and Pentatominæ (part.). By W. L. DISTANT.

THIS third contribution is a continuation of the two previous papers under the same title (*ante*, pp. 29 and 213). As the unavoidable synonymical correction to Walker's work progresses (in addition to the same species being described by that author under different genera, his descriptions are frequently vague in the extreme), one cannot wonder at Continental entomologists proposing to ignore his work altogether, as was done by Stål in 1862 ('Journal of Entomology,' vol. i. p. 481) in relation to the list of Homopterous insects which had then appeared. This course, it is needless to say, cannot be followed, though I have myself felt the great inconvenience—to use no stronger term—of sinking some of my own species when, to employ a parabolic expression, I found that my snipe had been previously described by Walker as pigeons. A more drastic treatment has, however, been advocated for Walker's species of Coleoptera by Bates (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., January 1886) and by Dr. Sharp (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1890, p. 339).

DISCOCEPHALINÆ.

Genus DISCOCEPHALA.

Discocephala scutellata.

Discocephala scutellata, Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1851, p. 334

Discocephala marmorea, Dall. (nec Lap.) List Hem. i. p. 146 (1851).

Discocephala marmorea.

Discocephala marmorea, Lap. Hém. p. 57, pl. liv. fig. 5 (1832).

Discocephala deplanata (part.), var. β , Walk. Cat. Hét. i. p. 185. n. 21 (1867).

Discocephala deplanata.

Discocephala deplanata (part., excl. var. β), Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 185. n. 21 (1867).

Discocephala Daagæ, sp. n.

Ochraceous, thickly covered with coarse dark brown punctures; scutellum with the apex pale ochraceous and with a small ochraceous spot in each basal angle; body beneath and legs ochraceous, thickly brownly punctate, a central sternal spot and a broad central fascia to the abdomen piceous; stigmal spots piceous; femora sparingly punctate, the punctures reddish; antennæ ochraceous, the two apical joints wholly brownish.

The lateral margins of the head are distinctly convexly sinuate a little in front of eyes; the lateral margins of the pronotum are narrowly ochraceous and impunctate; the scutellum is distinctly sinuate at about the centre.

Long. 6-7 millim.

Hab. West Indies (*sic*). Coll. Dist.

Some twenty years ago I acquired five specimens of this species, for which I could obtain no better locality than "received from the West Indies." It has since remained undescribed in my collection, as I hoped to obtain the name of the island where it is found. This still remains an enigma, and I describe the species. The convexly sinuate lateral margins of the head in front of eyes is a prominent character.

Genus CATAULAX.

Cataulax varicornis.

Pentatoma varicornis, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 291. n. 52 (1867).

Cataulax decoloratus, Walk. *loc. cit.* iii. p. 564 (1868).

Genus DINOCORIS.

Dinocoris guttatopunctatus.

Edessa guttatopunctatus, Fabr. Syst. Rhyng. p. 152 (1803).

Antiteuchus? griseus, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 165. n. 7 (1851).

Discocephala signata, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 188. n. 27 (1867).

Dinocoris amplus.

Discocephala ampla, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 187. n. 26 (1867).

BRAUNUS, gen. nov.

Head much longer than broad, in front of eyes three times the length of the antecular area; profoundly emarginate in

front; lateral lobes longer than the central, their apices rounded and subfoliaceous, the lateral margins angularly sinuate about midway between eyes and apex; eyes exerted. Pronotum with a long and strong spine at each anterior angle of the lateral margins and with a much smaller spine before the posterior angles, which are broadly and laminately produced, their apices subtruncate, but broadly and acutely sinuate. Scutellum of about half the length of abdomen, apex narrowed and rounded. Corium with the apex extending a little beyond scutellum, its outer margin moderately convex; membrane reaching apex of abdomen, veins coarse and reticulate. Rostrum extending a little beyond posterior coxæ. Antennæ mutilated. Margins of the abdomen amplified posteriorly and obtusely dentate at segmental apices.

Allied to *Coriplatus*, but separable at once by the length of the scutellum as well as by the other characters detailed.

Braunus sciocorinus.

Coriplatus sciocorinus, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 197. n. 3 (1867).

Hab. Archidona.

PENTATOMINÆ.

Genus OCHLERUS.

Ochlerus discolor, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 194. n. 15 (1867), queried by Lethierry and Severin as a variety of *Ochlerus marginatus*, Fabr. (Cat. Gén. des Hém. t. i. p. 91), belongs to the genus *Brachystethus*, and is identical with the species subsequently described by Walker as *Brachystethus marginifer* (Cat. Het. iii. p. 456, 1868). Its specific position will be decided when that genus is arranged.

Genus LINCUS.

Lincus rufospilotus.

Pentatoma rufospilota, Westw. in Hope Catal. i. p. 44 (1837).

Ochlerus vilis, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 196. n. 18 (1867).

HEMINGIUS, gen. nov.

Body oblong. Head moderately long, central lobe a little longer than the lateral lobes, obscurely toothed in front of eyes, from which the lateral margins are deeply sinuate; antennæ five-jointed, the basal joint moderately incrassated and extending beyond the apex of the head; eyes very large

and slightly reflexed. Pronotum moderately convex, deflected anteriorly, with a distinct tooth at each anterior angle, the lateral margins very slightly sinuate, posterior angles subprominent, posterior margin in front of scutellum truncate. Scutellum reaching the apex of the abdomen, broad, profoundly concavely sinuate about centre, the apex rounded, moderately gibbous at base. Corium not reaching lateral margin of abdomen, membrane covered by scutellum. Body beneath moderately convex, abdomen with a broad obtuse central sulcation; rostrum extending to nearly half the length of abdomen.

Hemingius scaber.

Ochlerus scaber, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 195. n. 17 (1837).

Hab. Amazons, Tapayos.

Walker, in his diagnosis of this species, describes the scutellum as "more than half the length of the abdomen," whereas it reaches the apex of the abdomen and forms one of the principal characters on which I have been compelled to found the above genus.

Genus THESEUS.

Theseus modestus.

Pecilonetis modestus, Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. sér. 4, t. v. p. 166 (1865).

Pecilonetis plenus, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 211. n. 16 (1867).

Theseus modestus, Leth. & Sev. Cat. Gén. Hémi. i. p. 95 (1893).

Pecilonetis modestus, Leth. & Sev. *loc. cit.* p. 96.

Genus SPUDÆUS.

Spudæus lyricus, sp. n.

Dull ochraceous, thickly and finely punctured with piceous. Pronotum with the lateral angles subprominent and its disk having two dark central fasciæ with their apices curved and "lyre-like." Scutellum with the lateral angles and two discal oblique spots piceous. Corium with the lateral area tinged with carmine, somewhat inwardly margined with piceous punctures. Membrane with the base and veins piceous. Body beneath paler than above, with broad sublateral piceous margins, the extreme lateral margins ochraceous. Femora and anterior and intermediate tibiæ ochraceous, spotted with brownish, femoral bases immaculate; posterior tibiæ piceous, with a broad subbasal ochraceous annulation; tarsi ochraceous, the apical joint brownish. Rostrum reaching

the fourth abdominal segment. Antennæ castaneous, bases of the second and third joints (narrowly) and base of the fourth joint (broadly) ochraceous; fifth joint mutilated.

Long. 13 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. North-west Australia; Roebuck Bay. One specimen (Brit. Mus.).

Genus EUMECOPUS.

Eumecopus conspersus.

Pæcilometis conspersus, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 209. n. 13 (1867).

Eumecopus australasiæ.

Cimex australasiæ, Don. Ins. New Holl., Hem. pl. iii. fig. 6 (1805).

Pæcilometis cognatus, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 210. n. 14 (1867).

Eumecopus armatus.

Cimex armatus, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 702 (1775).

Pæcilometis ruficornis, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 208. n. 11 (1867).

Pæcilometis calidus, Walk. loc. cit. n. 12.

Eumecopus superbus, sp. n.

Pronotum, scutellum, membrane, antennæ, and legs black; lateral margins and a narrow central fascia to pronotum, apical lateral margins and apex of scutellum, corium, basal areas of femora, basal halves of anterior and intermediate tibiæ, and less than basal half of posterior tibiæ, tarsi, extreme apex of second joint of antennæ, rather less than basal halves of third and fourth joints, and fifth joint excluding apex ochraceous. Head ochraceous, with four longitudinal castaneous fasciæ. Body beneath castaneous, darkest on sternum; head beneath with longitudinal fasciæ, lateral sternal margins, lateral abdominal margins, and abdominal central sulcation ochraceous.

Rostrum reaching fourth abdominal segment; antennæ with the first joint about three times and the third joint about four times the length of the second, third and fourth joints subequal in length and considerably longer than fifth. Head with the castaneous fasciæ excavate and punctate. Pronotum coarsely punctate, excluding the central fascia. Scutellum coarsely punctate and rugulose, its ochraceous apex more sparingly punctate, its extreme apex bifid. Corium thickly and coarsely punctate.

Long. 27 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 12 millim.

Hab. Western Australia, Champion Bay (*E. H. Saunders*). One specimen (Brit. Mus.).

Eumecopus mimicus, sp. n.

Pale ochraceous, coarsely and ferruginously punctate, but much less darkly and coarsely on corium. Head with the margins of the central lobe castaneous, and with two waved longitudinal series of castaneous punctures on each lateral lobe; antennæ mutilated, basal joint outwardly castaneous, inwardly punctured with castaneous. Pronotum with the lateral margins, a central longitudinal fascia, and a submarginal abbreviated oblique fascia on each side, levigate, ochraceous; basal angles acutely produced and slightly directed backwardly. Scutellum with the anterior margin, a spot at each basal angle, a central abbreviated longitudinal fascia extending through about half its length, and the apex levigate, ochraceous. Corium with a fasciate, abbreviated, longitudinal series of dark punctures on outer area of disk. Membrane bronzy, its apex hyaline. Head beneath and sternum pale ochraceous; abdomen dark ochraceous; legs speckled with brown. Rostrum reaching fourth abdominal segment, its apex piceous. Abdomen profoundly sulcate for about three parts of its length.

Long. 18 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 9 millim.

Hab. Australia, Adelaide River. (Type, Brit. Mus.)

This species has a strong superficial resemblance to *Omyta centrolineata*, Westw.

Genus PÆCILOMETIS.

Pæcilometis scutellatus, sp. n.

Purplish ochraceous, coarsely and darkly punctate. Head with the punctures arranged in longitudinal series; antennæ castaneous, third, fourth, and fifth joints piceous, bases of third and fifth joints reddish, basal half of fourth joint reddish ochraceous, basal joint palest. Pronotum with a central line and the lateral margins narrowly ochraceous. Scutellum more or less piceous, its apex and some small basal spots ochraceous. Corium with the veins and extreme lateral margin obscurely ochraceous; membrane black. Connexivum piceous, its extreme margin ochraceous. Head beneath and sternum as above, black between the anterior and intermediate coxæ. Abdomen ochraceous, shaded with castaneous, coarsely punctate, the apical and lateral margins broadly black, extreme lateral margins ochraceous; central sulcation deep and very pronounced. Rostrum ochraceous, its apex pitchy and reaching apex of third abdominal segment.

Antennæ with the second joint longest, third and fifth sub-

equal in length, fourth about as long or a little longer than first.

Long. 15 millim.

Hab. Australia: Western Province, Perth; Victoria, Darlington. Two specimens (Brit. Mus.).

Genus ACCARANA.

Accarana convergens.

Spudæus convergens, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 204. n. 8 (1867).

Genus DALPADA.

Dalpada oculata.

Cimex oculatus, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 703 (1775).

Dalpada nodifera, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 222. n. 15 (1867).

Dalpada indeterminata, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 225. n. 19.

Dalpada viridula, sp. n.

Ochraceous, thickly and coarsely punctured with metallic green. Head with the central lobe a little longer than the lateral lobes; antennæ variable in hue, in one specimen castaneous, the extreme bases of the joints ochraceous, in another castaneous, with the whole of the first and second joints and the base of the third and fifth joints ochraceous; first and second joints subequal in length, fourth a little longer than third. Pronotum with the anterior and lateral margins and the posterior margin very narrowly levigate, ochraceous, the lateral angles slightly prominent, but neither nodulose nor spinous; anterior lateral margins obscurely crenulate. Scutellum with the basal margin and a central longitudinal fascia, irregularly raised, levigate and ochraceous, apex broadly pale ochraceous. Corium with the punctures brownish and less metallic green, the disk in places irregular, levigate and ochraceous. Membrane bronzy, its apex paler. Body beneath and legs ochraceous; a broad sublateral margin to head, sternum, and abdomen metallic green, which is coarsely punctate on head and sternum and wrinkled on abdomen. Rostrum just passing posterior coxæ; abdomen profoundly sulcate.

Long. 19-20 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 9 millim.

Hab. Salomon Islands. Three specimens (Brit. Mus.).

Genus CÆNOMORPHA.

Cænomorpha tibialis.

Atelocera tibialis, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 215. n. 18 (1867).

Canomorpha segregata, Bergr. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. [6] xii. p. 115 (1893).

Cœnomorpha crassa, sp. n.

Dull brownish ochraceous, thickly covered with piceous punctures. Head long, with six longitudinal series of dark punctures; antennæ with the first, second, and third joints dark castaneous, the third obscurely ochraceous at base, fourth and fifth joints piceous, broadly ochraceous at base; second and fourth and third and fifth joints subequal in length. Pronotum with the anterior lateral margins strongly and coarsely dentate, the posterior lateral angles subprominent. Membrane pale brownish, with the veins darker. Connexivum narrowly margined with ochraceous, the segmental angles brownish. Body beneath a little paler than above; a prominent black spot between the anterior and intermediate coxæ; rostrum with its apical joint piceous and reaching the fourth abdominal segment; legs castaneous; femora ochraceous beneath; tibiæ with an ochraceous annulation. Abdomen with the disk palest and profoundly sulcated to the apex of the fifth segment, its lateral margins ochraceous, spotted with piceous at the segmental incisures.

Long. 21-22 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 11-12 millim.

Hab. East Africa; Nyasaland, Masuku Mts., 6000-7000 feet (*A. Whyte*). Three specimens (Brit. Mus.).

Genus CHIPATULA.

Chipatula capitata, sp. n.

Ochraceous, somewhat thickly and irregularly covered with dark castaneous punctures. Head with six longitudinal series of dark punctures, the lateral margins recurved, especially at apices of the lateral lobes, the frontal margin sinuate and with six obtuse teeth; antennæ castaneous, with the bases of the second, third, fourth, and fifth joints ochraceous, second and fourth and third and fifth joints subequal in length. Pronotum with the lateral margins finely and obtusely serrate and ochraceous, the lateral angles subprominent and with a central longitudinal levigate line, which extends about half across disk. Scutellum with a curved, elongate, levigate, ochraceous spot in each basal angle, the extreme apex also ochraceous. Connexivum ochraceous, with coarse brown punctures, its extreme lateral margins ochraceous, darkly maculate at incisures. Membrane pale brownish, with the veins darker. Body beneath as above, but somewhat paler; a prominent black spot between the anterior and the intermediate coxæ (in a second specimen this dark colour is

continued in a broad fascia half across the abdomen); tibiæ very prominently angulated with ochraceous.

Long. 19–22 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 10–11 millim.

Hab. East Africa, Nyasaland, Nyika Mts., 6000–7000 feet (*A. Whyte*: one specimen, Brit. Mus.). Mashonaland, Salisbury (*G. A. K. Marshall*: coll. Dist.).

The peculiar structure of the head renders the generic identification of this species a matter of some little difficulty. I have placed it in my genus *Chipatula*, though it is probable that a new genus will be ultimately proposed for its reception.

Genus SCIOCORIS.

Sciocoris indicus.

Sciocoris indicus, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 132. n. 3 (1851).

The type and sole specimen of this species in the British Museum is now in an imperfect condition, the head and thorax being mutilated. I possess, however, a perfect specimen from Malabar. The apex of the scutellum in my specimen is luteous.

Sciocoris? obscurus, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 135. n. 14.

Type not now to be found under name in the collection of the British Museum. Probably transferred by Walker without record.

MENEDEMUS.

Allied to *Sciocoris*, but with the head a little longer and narrower, and with the lateral margins distinctly reflexed. Scutellum more attenuated posteriorly.

Menedemus, of which the type is the *Sciocoris vittatus*, Dall., besides differing from *Sciocoris* by the above detailed structural characters, possesses, according to present knowledge, a distinct and ornamental coloration of a generally fasciate character.

Menedemus vittatus.

Sciocoris vittatus, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 133. n. 5 (1851).

Hab. Africa? One specimen (Brit. Mus.).

Menedemus Lewisi, sp. n.

Ochraceous, thickly covered with blackish punctures. Head with the lateral margins (narrowly) and three discal lineate

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fasciæ levigate, ochraceous. Pronotum with three discal, lineate, levigate, ochraceous fasciæ, the central one straight, the outer two oblique. Scutellum with a small spot near each basal angle and a central levigate longitudinal fascia, ochraceous; extreme basal angle subfoveate and piceous. Corium with the base of lateral margins ochraceous. Membrane piceous. Connexivum alternately ochraceous and piceous. Body beneath piceous; sternum with sublateral ochraceous lineate spots; lateral margins of abdomen broadly dark ochraceous, extreme margin spotted with pale ochraceous; legs pale brownish. Antennæ with the third, fourth, and fifth joints piceous.

First and third joints of antennæ shortest and subequal in length, fourth slightly longer than fifth.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Ceylon (*G. Lewis*); North Khasia Hills (*Chennell*).
Coll. Dist.

Menedemus hieroglyphicus, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous, thickly and darkly punctate. Head with three discal levigate, lineate, ochraceous fasciæ, the central one straight, the others slightly curved. Pronotum with the lateral margins and five similar fasciæ, and between the two outermost a short basal fascia, ochraceous. Scutellum with an elongate spot near each basal angle, the lateral and apical margins, a central longitudinal fascia, and a transverso central sinuate fascia crossing disk levigate, ochraceous, extreme basal angles subfoveate and piceous. Corium narrowly ochraceous at base of lateral margin, a sublateral lineate ochraceous fascia, and with some testaceous discal markings. Membrane piceous. Connexivum alternately ochraceous and black. Body beneath piceous; sternum with a sublateral ochraceous levigate fascia on each side; abdomen with the posterior segmental margins, a central and two discal longitudinal fasciæ on each side, and a series of marginal spots ochraceous.

Antennæ dull dark brownish, first and third and fourth and fifth joints subequal in length.

Long. 7-8 millim.

Hab. Bombay (*Dr. Leith*). Coll. Dist.

Genus *PODODUS*.

Pododus ovulus.

Siocoris ovulus, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 132. n. 4 (1851).

Genus MENESTHEUS.

Menestheus cuneatus, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous, somewhat thickly, finely, and darkly punctate; anterior and lateral margins of the pronotum ochraceous, levigate, the first very narrow; scutellum with a small foveate spot in each basal angle and a small spot on apex black. Connexivum ochraceous. Body beneath as above, but slightly paler; apex of rostrum, a few small spots on sternum near coxæ, stigmal spots to abdomen, and the eyes piceous. Membrane brassy.

Antennæ ochraceous, first and third joints subequal in length, remainder mutilated. Head elongate, triangular, lateral margins nearly straight, apex narrowly rounded. Pronotum with the lateral margins nearly obliquely straight, slightly reflexed and rounded at the lateral angles; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long. 15 millim.

Hab. Australia, Peak Downs. Coll. Dist.

Differs from *M. nercivus*, Dall., by its much larger size, more elongate form, the longer and more acuminate head, &c.

Genus PARAMECOCORIS.

Paramecocoris pallidus.

Sciocoris pallidus, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 137. n. 18 (1851).

Genus ENNIUS.

Ennius morio.

Sciocoris morio, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 137. n. 20 (1851).

Genus ERACHTEUS.

Erachteus boris.

Sciocoris boris, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 138. n. 22 (1851).

Erachteus boris, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1862, p. 496.

The type was unlocalized, but the British Museum now possesses a second specimen received from British Central Africa. Bergroth in 1894 stated that he had received it from the Cameroons.

Erachteus castaneus, sp. n.

Body above and beneath, legs, antennæ, and rostrum dull

dark castaneous. Head with the anterior margin narrowly and obscurely ochraceous. Connexivum dull ochraceous, broadly spotted with piceous at the junction of the segments. Membrane bronzy brown, with some piceous shadings. Eyes testaceous. Above and beneath thickly and finely punctate. Antennæ with the second, third, and fourth joints subequal in length, fifth joint mutilated.

Long. 10 millim.

Hab. East Central Africa (*Scott Elliot*). One specimen (Brit. Mus.).

Shape and form of *E. lutulentus*, Stål, but with the head distinctly narrower.

Genus ÆNARIA.

Ænaria elongata.

Pentatoma elongata, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 246. n. 34 (1851).

Niphe elongata, Stål, En. Hem. v. p. 73. n. 2 (1876); Leth. & Sev.

Cat. Gén. Hémo. p. 114 (1893).

The type of Stål's genus *Ænaria* is the *Drinostia Lewisi*, Scott. The type of his genus *Niphe* I take to be *Pentatoma cephalus*, Dall. Stål divides his genus *Niphe* into two sections—(a) “Jugis ante tylum leviter prominulis,” (aa) “Jugis tyloque æque longis.” This course should also be applied to *Ænaria*, to which *Pent. elongata*, Dall., in my opinion clearly belongs. The species of *Ænaria* are thus understood by myself:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Lateral lobes of the head longer than the central and meeting in front of same | <i>Lewisi</i> , Scott. |
| aa. Lobes of the head subequal in length, central lobe sometimes slightly prominent | <i>assimulans</i> , Dist.;
<i>elongata</i> , Dall. |

THOLOSANUS, gen. nov.

Head broad, the lateral margins sinuate and slightly reflexed, lateral lobes slightly longer than the central lobes and generally a little cleft between their apices, which are rounded. Antennæ with the second joint distinctly longer than the third. Pronotum slightly gibbous at base to about between the lateral angles, and then moderately deflected towards head, the lateral margins very slightly convex, with the extreme edges slightly laminate and reflected; lateral angles broadly, obtusely, convexly subprominent. Scutellum broad at base, apex narrowed and convexly rounded. Corium with

the apical margin subtruncate, its inner half moderately rounded. Sternum centrally sulcated.

Allied to *Dictyotus*.

Tholosanus proximus.

Sciocoris proximus, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 134. n. 12 (1851).

Pentatoma laticeps, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 303. n. 146 (1867).

Hab. Australia. (Type, Brit. Mus.)

Tholosanus philippinensis.

Sciocoris philippinensis, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 134. n. 11 (1851).

Hab. Philippine Islands. (Type, Brit. Mus.)

Genus CEPHALOPLATYS.

Cephaloplatys Pertyi.

Cephaloplatys Pertyi, White, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. iii. p. 90 (1842).

White's specimens, on which this species was founded, are unlocalized. The British Museum now possesses four other specimens from Adelaide River, Australia.

Cephaloplatys elongatus, sp. n.

Elongate, ochraceous, darkly punctate. Head with the margins of the lateral and central lobes very thickly and darkly punctate, lateral margins angularly and subacutely produced in front of eyes; antennæ very pale stramineous, apical halves of third and fourth joints and fifth joint (excluding base) piceous. Pronotum with the anterior lateral angles somewhat laminately produced in flat anteriorly rounded projections to about the latitude of upper margin of eyes, its lateral margins not serrated, the posterior angles obtusely subproduced, its disk ornamented with 10 or 12 levigate stramineous spots. Scutellum with three small basal stramineous levigate spots, an elongate linear black spot in each basal angle, a small cluster of dark punctures at about centre of lateral margins. Membrane greyish, with longitudinal veins. Connexivum spotted with piceous at the incisures. Body beneath and legs stramineous; abdomen with a sublateral piceous fascia; legs spotted with piceous.

Long. 7 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 4 millim.

Hab. North-west Australia (*S. Heywood, Jun.*). One specimen (Brit. Mus.).

A species readily recognized by its elongate form and the levigate spots to the pronotum.

Genus DICTYOTUS.

Dictyotus, Dallas, List Hem. i. p. 139 (1851).

Tarba, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 236 (1867).

Dictyotus favillacea.

Tarba favillacea, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 237. n. 1 (1867).

Dictyotus Roei.

Pentatoma Roei, Westw. in Hope Cat. i. p. 42 (1837).

Pentatoma æqualis, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 310. n. 150 (1867); Leth. & Sev. Cat. Gén. Hém. p. 197 (1893).

Dictyotus similis.

Dictyotus similis, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 143. n. 10 (1851).

Pentatoma truncatula, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 311. n. 151 (1867).

Dictyotus geniculatus.

Dictyotus geniculatus, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 142. n. 8 (1851).

Dictyotus lineatus, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 181. n. 13 (1867).

Dictyotus discoideus.

Dictyotus discoideus, Dall, List Hem. i. p. 144. n. 11 (1851).

The type of this species is no longer to be found in the British Museum.

Dictyotus vilis.

Pentatoma vilis, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 309. n. 147 (1867).

Pentatoma tibialis, Walk. *loc. cit.* n. 148.

Sciocoris polystictica, White, MS.

Dictyotus polystictica, Dallas, List Hem. i. p. 141. n. 5 (1851).

Dictyotus polysticticus, Butl. Zool. Voy. 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' Ins. p. 26, tab. vii. fig. 5 (1874).

White's name is an MS. one only, which Dallas quoted. Butler was the first to actually describe the species correctly, but is antedated by Walker, who described it in a wrong position and under another name.

Dictyotus truncatellus.

Eysarcoris truncatellus, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 558 (1868).

Dictyotus ventralis.

Mormidea ventralis, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 555 (1868).

GALGACUS, gen. nov.

General characters of *Dictyotus*, but differing from that genus by the much more elongate body; scutellum only about half the length of the abdomen, abruptly narrowed and angulated at apex; corium much shorter than in *Dictyotus*, with the apical margin almost straight; membrane large, the venation reticulate; connexivum broad and moderately directed upwards.

Galgacus macer.

Dictyotus macer, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 182. n. 14 (1867).

Hab. South Australia. One specimen (Brit. Mus.).

ARNISCUS, gen. nov.

Head about as long as the pronotum, the lateral lobes sublaminar, a little longer than the central lobe, moderately sinuate on lateral margins, convexly rounded at apices; antennæ with the second joint a little longer than the third, second joint considerably passing the apex of head. Pronotum with the lateral angles broadly and convexly prominent, their apices obtuse, and slightly raised upwardly and forwardly. Scutellum more than half the length of the abdomen. Rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; second and third joints subequal in length.

Arniscus humeralis.

Sciocoris humeralis, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 135. n. 13 (1851).

Hab. Australia. (Type, Brit. Mus.)

Genus NIPHE.

Niphe cephalus.

Pentatoma cephalus, Dall. List. Hem. i. p. 245. n. 32 (1851).

Pentatoma lateralis, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 301 (1867).

Genus TROPICORYPHA.

Tropicorypha ventralis.

Pentatoma ventralis, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 243. n. 25 (1851).

Tropicorypha rufescens.

Agonoscelis? rufescens, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 546 (1868).

Genus TOLUMNIA.

Tolumnia latipes.

Pentatoma latipes, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 238. n. 15 (1851).

Pentatoma trispila, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 302. n. 120 (1867).

Var. *Pentatoma contingens*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 121.

Tolumnia basalis.

Pentatoma basalis, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 237. n. 12 (1851).

Var. *Pentatoma gutta*, Dall. loc. cit. p. 239. n. 16.

Pentatoma inobtrusa, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 305. n. 133 (1867).

Genus PENTATOMA.

Pentatoma viridicata.

Hymenarcys viridicata, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 283. n. 3 (1867).

Lioderma viridicata, Uhler, in Wheeler's Rep. p. 830, pl. xlii. fig. 11 (1876).

Genus CARPOCORIS.

Carpocoris pallidus.

Pentatoma pallida, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 234. n. 4 (1851).

Carpocoris fuscispinus (part.), Leth. & Sev. Cat. Gén. Hémi. i. p. 121 (1893).

Carpocoris nigricornis (part.), Leth. & Sev. loc. cit. p. 122.

Carpocoris coreanus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, connexivum, body beneath, and legs ochraceous; corium rosaceous; head with the lateral margins, margins of central lobe, and eyes, pronotum with four anterior spots (the outermost elongate) and the apices of the posterior lateral angles, scutellum with four basal and two subbasal spots, spots to connexivum at the incisures, antennæ (excluding basal joint), small sternal spots at bases of coxæ, a spot near apex of posterior femora, and a series of small marginal spots, at incisures, to abdomen beneath, black. Tibiæ and tarsi pale testaceous. Membrane pale hyaline, with an ochraceous stripe on each side.

Long. 10-13 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 6-8 millim.

Hab. Corea (*Radinowsky*). Brit. Mus.

Allied to *C. fuscispinus*, Bohem., but differing by the much more slender and acute pronotal angles, different colour, &c.

Genus DOLYCORIS.

Dolycoris baccarum.

Cimex baccarum, Linn. Syst. Nat. ii. p. 721 (1767).

Pentatoma inconcisa, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 301. n. 119 (1867).

Genus MORMIDEA.

Mormidea punctifer.

Eysarcoris punctifer, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 274. n. 13 (1867).

Genus GALEDANTA.

Galedanta truncata, sp. n.

Galedanta myops, Dall. (nec Fabr.) List Hem. i. p. 199 (1851).

Galedanta bituberculata, Dall. (nec Am. & Serv.) loc. cit.

Body and legs ochraceous, thickly and darkly punctate; pronotum with two anterior black discal spots; a raised black shining tubercular spot in each basal angle of the scutellum. Antennæ with the first and second joints pale ochraceous, speckled with blackish; third joint piceous, with its base narrowly ochraceous; remaining joints mutilated. Pronotum with the lateral margins strongly serrate, the lateral angles produced into spatulate processes, somewhat directed upwardly, their apices truncate, rounded anteriorly, bluntly toothed posteriorly.

Long. 15–18 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 11–13 millim.

Hab. Brazil. Four specimens (Brit. Mus.).

At once separable from the other two species of the genus, *G. myops*, Fabr., and *G. bituberculata*, A. & S., by the broad and apically truncate produced lateral angles of the pronotum*.

Genus EUSCHISTUS.

Euschistus basalis.

Mormidea basalis, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 257. n. 28 (1867).

Euschistus brevis.

Mormidea brevis, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 256. n. 26 (1867).

Euschistus crenator.

Cimex crenator, Fabr. Ent. Syst. iv. p. 101 (1794).

Euschistus conterminus, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 248. n. 38 (1867).

Mormidea melanocantha, Walk. loc. cit. iii. p. 552 (1868).

Euschistus bifibulus, Uhler (nec Pal. Beauv.), Proc. Zool. Soc. 1893, p. 705.

* The Museum now possesses the three species of the genus. *G. bituberculata* agrees better with Herrich-Schäffer's description of its synonym *Brochymena unicolor* than with its differential characters given by Stål in his "Hemiptera Fabriciana."

Euschistus? bovillus.

Euschistus bovillus, Dist. Bull. Soc. Ent. Belg. p. lxi (1887).

Mormidea bovilla, Bergr. Rev. d'Ent. x. p. 222 (1891).

Dr. Bergroth, who is in entomological criticism *nulli secundus*, writes that I have misplaced the genus by including it in *Euschistus*, of which, in his opinion, "il a le *facies*, mais non les caractères." Had he proposed for the reception of this *cruz criticorum* a new genus, the suggestion would have been a happier one than the pronouncement of its being a species of *Mormidea*, and that course will probably have to be followed.

Genus ILERDA.

Ilerda punctata.

Pentatoma punctata, Pal. Beauv. Ins. p. 84, Hém. pl. vii. fig. 6 (1805).

Mormidea? unisignata, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 261. n. 53 (1867).

Genus PROXYS.

Proxys albo-punctulatus.

Pentatoma albo-punctulata, Pal. Beauv. Ins. p. 130, Hém. pl. ix. fig. 8 (1805).

Proxys victor, Uhler (nec Fabr.), Proc. Zool. Soc. 1893, p. 705; *ibid.* 1894, p. 173.

The few specimens from the Antilles returned by Mr. Uhler to the British Museum are all *albo-punctulatus*, Pal. Beauv.

Genus TIBRACA.

Tibraca basalis.

Mormidea basalis, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 553 (1868).

Apparently allied to *T. limbiventris*, Stål, but differing by the colour of the antennæ. This species of Walker has nothing to do with the other he described under the same name (Cat. Het. ii. p. 257, 1867), which I have placed in the genus *Euschistus*.

Genus ADRIA.

Adria parvula.

Pentatoma parvula, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 246. n. 35 (1851).

Pentatoma brevittata, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 312. n. 155 (1867).

Genus *ÆSCHROCORIS*.*Æschrocoris ceylonicus*, sp. n.

Head black, with coppery reflections; pronotum, scutellum, and corium ochraceous, sparingly and very coarsely darkly punctate. Pronotum with the dark punctures somewhat confluent on the anterior area, the posterior spines produced laterally, slightly curved backwardly, extreme apex finely acute, the apex and margins blackish. Scutellum with a somewhat large black foveate spot in each basal angle. Membrane pale brownish, with the venation black. Body beneath and legs dark ochraceous, sparingly and coarsely blackly punctate; head and pronotal angles beneath, central longitudinal area of abdomen, bases, apices, and a subcentral annulation to femora, bases and a central annulation to tibiae black.

Long. 6 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 5 millim.

Hab. Ceylon (*Green*). (Type, Brit. Mus.)

A species to be distinguished by the peculiar lateral angles to the pronotum.

Genus *ÆLIOMORPHA*.*Æliomorpha divisa*.

Sciocoris divisus, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 175. n. 40 (1867).

The typical and only specimen of this species in the National Collection is in a bad condition, and appears to be somewhat similar to *Æ. simulans*, Stål.

Genus *SEPONTIA*.*Sepontia stigmatica*, sp. n.

Ochraceous, somewhat thickly and darkly punctate; head, a wide anterior collar to the pronotum (sometimes divided at the centre into two large transverse subquadrate spots), and a large triangular spot at the base of the scutellum bronzy black. Antennæ ochraceous, apical joints darkest (somewhat variable in this respect). Scutellum with a small ochraceous levigate spot on basal margin at each side of the dark triangular spot. Body beneath blackish; marginal spots at sternal segmental incisures, apex of abdomen and a narrow macular lateral abdominal margin, rostrum, and legs ochraceous.

Var.—Scutellar basal black spot continued by two narrow fasciæ to apex.

The pronotum is slightly transversely ridged between the posterior angles, which are subprominent; the corium is visible for a little more than half the length of the scutellum.

Long. 4-4½ millim.

Hab. Ceylon (*G. Lewis*). Coll. Dist.

Genus ASPAVIA.

Aspavia inficita.

Mormidea inficita, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 260. n. 50 (1867).

Aspavia hastator.

Coreus hastator, Fabr. Ent. Syst. iv. p. 129. n. 8 (1794).

Mormidea? ventralis, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 260. n. 51 (1867).

This is quite distinct, and not even congeneric with the species described by Walker (Cat. Het. iii. p. 555, 1868) from Australia under the same name, and which belongs to the genus *Dictyotus*.

Genus CARBULA.

Carbula lateralis.

Mormidea lateralis, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 263. n. 61 (1867).

Carbula socia.

Mormidea socia, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 262. n. 60 (1867).

Mormidea similis, Kirby, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxiv. p. 82 (1892).

Mr. Kirby described a fresh specimen; Walker's type is founded on a faded example.

Carbula contigua.

Mormidea contigua, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 264. n. 63 (1867).

Carbula crassiventris.

Pentatoma crassiventre, Dall. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. v. p. 189 (1849).

The type is from Boutan. The British Museum also possesses specimens from the island of Loo-Chow.

Genus GYENICA.

Gyenica rustica, sp. n.

Dark ochraceous brown; pronotum with the lateral spines

black; lateral margins and a broad fascia between the lateral spines (which is centrally deflected to the anterior margin) ochraceous. Scutellum with the lateral margins and apex broadly ochraceous. Antennæ with the basal joint ochraceous, second and third joints coral-red, fourth joint piceous, with the base reddish; apical joint mutilated. Body beneath ochraceous; legs brownish ochraceous.

The pronotum and scutellum are coarsely punctate, the punctures on the ochraceous fasciæ and margins being scarcer and deeper; the pronotal angles are broad, with their extreme apices acutely spinous, directed outwardly and somewhat upwardly, but not forwardly. The second and third joints of the antennæ are subequal in length.

Long. $10\frac{1}{2}$ millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 6 millim.

Hab. Transvaal. One specimen (Brit. Mus.).

Distinguished from *G. marginella*, Dall., and *G. affinis*, Dist., by the shape and direction of the pronotal spines &c.

Genus CHLOROCORIS.

Chlorocoris rufispinus.

Chlorocoris rufispinus, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 167. n. 2 (1851).

Chlorocoris rufidens, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 543 (1868).

Genus LOXA.

Loxa flavicollis.

Cimex flavicollis, Dru. Ill. ii. p. 67, pl. xxxvi. fig. 4 (1773).

Loxa deducta, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 242. n. 8 (1867).

Loxa affinis.

Loxa affinis, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 198 (1851).

Loxa invaria, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 242. n. 7 (1867).

Genus FECELIA.

Fecelia nigridentis.

Loxa nigridentis, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 241. n. 3 (1867).

Genus AGONOSCELIS.

Agonoscelis rutila.

Cimex rutilus, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 714 (1775).

Strachia tetragona, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 332. n. 71 (1867).

Var. *Strachia aspersa*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 333. n. 72.

Genus EURYDEMA.

Eurydema pulchra.

- Pentatoma pulchra*, Westw. in Hope Cat. i. p. 34 (1837).
Strachia designata, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 327 (1867).

Eurydema rugosa.

- Eurydema rugosa*, Motsch. Etud. x. p. 29 (1861).
Strachia signata, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 328. n. 60 (1867).
Strachia marginifera, Walk. loc. cit. n. 61.

Eurydema dominula.

- Cimer dominulus*, Scop. Ent. Carn. p. 124 (1763).
Strachia minuscula, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 348. n. 93 (1867).

Genus STENOZYGUM.

Stenozygum insignitum.

- Strachia insignita*, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 343. n. 88 (1867).
Strachia marginalis, Walk. loc. cit. n. 89.
Strachia? insignita, Leth. & Sev. Cat. Gén. Héim. p. 157 (1893).
Strachia rubescens, Voll. Versl. Ak. Amst. Nat. (2) ii. p. 186 (1863).

Genus STRACHIA.

Strachia crucigera.

- Strachia cruciger*, Hahn, Wanz. i. p. 184, fig. 95 (1831).
 Var. *Strachia strangulata*, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 344. n. 90 (1867).
Stenozygum strangulatum, Leth. & Sev. Cat. Gén. Héim. i. p. 156 (1893).

Correction.

In a previous paper (*ante*, p. 223) I proposed the name *Drupadia* for a new genus. In this course I was misled by a printer's error in the 'Zoological Record' for 1884, which has given in the index *Drapadia* for *Drupadia*, Moore, a genus of Lepidoptera. Of course even then the two names would have been too near; but in searching for the one I totally overlooked the other. I now propose to substitute for *Drupadia* the name *Nishadana*.

Summarized Disposition of Walker's Genera and Species*.

Discocephalinæ and Pentatominæ (part.).

Genera considered valid.

Brizica, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 236 (1867).

Genera treated as synonymic.

Tarba, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 236 (1867), = Gen. *Dictyotus*, Dall.
Camura, Walk. loc. cit. p. 237, = Gen. *Tyoma*, Spin.
Bryelica, Walk. loc. cit. iii. p. 547 (1868), = Gen. *Empicoris*, Hahn.
Ansa, Walk. loc. cit. p. 548, = Gen. *Ogmocoris*, Mayr.
Udana, Walk. loc. cit. p. 549, = Gen. *Dalpada*, A. & S.

Species considered valid and described under correct Genera.

Pododus depressus, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 179. n. 4 (1867).
Discocephala deplanata, Walk. loc. cit. p. 185. n. 21.
 — *luteicornis*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 22.
 — *terminalis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 186. n. 23.
 — *sordida*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 187. n. 24.
 — *notata*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 25.
Drytocephala (sic) *integra*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 190. n. 8 (*Dryptocephala*).
Cephaloplatus (sic) *spurcatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 191. n. 3 (*Cephaloplatys*).
 — *pallipes*, Walk. loc. cit. iii. p. 541 (1868) (*Cephaloplatys*).
Ochlerus terminalis, Walk. loc. cit. i. p. 195. n. 16 (1867).
Dividor strigatus, Walk. loc. cit. iii. p. 542 (1868).
Alceus lignicolor, Walk. loc. cit. i. p. 200. n. 3 (1867).
Spudeus latus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 201. n. 4.
 — *lignarius*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 202. n. 5.
 — *vagatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 203. n. 7.
Chlorocoris rubescens, Walk. loc. cit. iii. p. 543 (1868).
Agonoscelis femoralis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 545 (1868).
Dalpada liturifera, Walk. loc. cit. i. p. 220. n. 10 (1867).
 — *brevivitta*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 224. n. 18.
 — *cinctipes*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 229. n. 25.
Agalitus setipes, Walk. loc. cit. p. 234. n. 3.
Brizica atacris, Walk. loc. cit. p. 236. n. 1.

Species considered valid, but requiring generic revision.

Sciocoris divisus, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 175. n. 40 (1867), belongs to gen. *Elhomorpha*.
Dictyotus macer, Walk. loc. cit. p. 182. n. 14, belongs to gen. *Galgacus*, gen. [nov.]

* This summary only extends to the conclusion of Walker's first volume of his 'Catalogue of Hemiptera Heteroptera,' excluding the Asopinæ (which are now generally regarded as more naturally following the Pentatominæ) and the corresponding genera in the supplemental portion of his third volume. The synonymical references extend further and will appear in a future summary.

<i>Discocephala ampla</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> p. 187, belongs to gen. <i>Dinocoris</i> .	
<i>Ochlerus discolor</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> p. 194. n. 15, ,,	<i>Brachystethus</i> .
— <i>scaber</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> p. 195. n. 17, ,,	<i>Heminygius</i> ,
	[gen. nov.
<i>Coriplatus sciocorinus</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> p. 197. n. 3, ,,	<i>Braunus</i> , gen.
	[nov.
<i>Spudæus convergens</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> p. 204. n. 8, ,,	<i>Accarana</i> .
<i>Pæcilometis conspersus</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> p. 209. n. 13, ,,	<i>Eumecopus</i> .
— <i>mundus</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> iii. p. 545 (1868), ,,	<i>Eumecopus</i> .
<i>Atelocera bipustulata</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> i. p. 214. n. 17 (1867), ,,	<i>Scribônia</i> .
— <i>tibialis</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> p. 215. n. 18, ,,	<i>Cænomorpha</i> .
— <i>viridescens</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> p. 215. n. 19, ,,	<i>Halyomorpha</i> .
<i>Agonoscelis rufescens</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> iii. p. 546 (1868), ,,	<i>Tropicorypha</i> .
<i>Dalpada tecta</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> i. p. 224. n. 17 (1867), ,,	<i>Nevisanus</i> .
<i>Tarba favillacea</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> p. 237. n. 1, ,,	<i>Dictyotus</i> .
<i>Bryelica ramosa</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> iii. p. 547 (1868), ,,	<i>Empicoris</i> .
<i>Udana smaragdina</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> p. 549, ,,	<i>Dalpada</i> .

Species treated as synonymic.

- Sciocoris clausus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 175. n. 41 (1867), = *Cocalus leucogrammus*, Germ.
- Pododus*? *æqualis*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 179. n. 3, = *Pododus orbicularis*, Burm.
- Dictyotus lineatus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 181. n. 13, = *Dictyotus gemiculatus*, Dall.
- Discocephala inobtrusa*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 183. n. 3, = *Discocephala clypeata*, Stål.
- *signata*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 188. n. 27, = *Dinocoris guttatopunctata*, Fabr.
- Ochlerus guttipes*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 193. n. 3, = *Macropygium reticulare*, Fabr.
- *vilis*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 196. n. 18, = *Lincus rufospilotus*, Westw.
- Chlorocoris rufidens*, Walk. *loc. cit.* iii. p. 543 (1868), = *Chlorocoris rufispinus*, Dall.
- *rufopictus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 544, = *Chlorocoris rubescens*, Walk.
- Spudæus viridescens*, Walk. *loc. cit.* i. p. 203. n. 6 (1867) = *Coccoteris Winthemi*, Guér.
- *vitticeps*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 205. n. 9, = *Polycarmes punctatissimus*, Montr.
- Pæcilometis ruficornis*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 208. n. 11, = *Eumecopus armatus*, Fabr.
- *calidus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* n. 12, = *Eumecopus armatus*, Fabr.
- *cognatus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 210. n. 14, = *Eumecopus australasiæ*, Dru.
- *plenus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 211. n. 16, = *Theseus modestus*, Stål.
- Dalpada collocata*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 221. n. 13, = *Halyomorpha picus*, Fabr.
- *apicifera*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 222. n. 14, = *Dalpada varia*, Dall.
- *nodifera*, Walk. *loc. cit.* n. 15, = *Dalpada oculata*, Fabr.
- *bulbifera*, Walk. *loc. cit.* n. 16, = *Dalpada clavata*, Fabr.
- *indeterminata*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 225. n. 19, = *Dalpada oculata*, Fabr.
- *consobrina*, Walk. *loc. cit.* n. 20, = *Dalpada clavata*, Fabr.
- *brevis*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 226. n. 21, = *Halyomorpha picus*, Fabr.
- *remota*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 227. n. 22, = *Halyomorpha picus*, Fabr.
- *proxima*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 23, = *Halyomorpha picus*, Fabr.
- *japonica*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 228. n. 24, = *Erthesina fullo*, Thunb.
- Brochymena tenebrosa*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 231. n. 7, = *Brochymena obscura*, H.-S.

Camara limosa, Walk. loc. cit. p. 237. n. 1, = *Tyoma cryptorhyncha*, Germ.
Ansa distincta, Walk. loc. cit. iii. p. 548 (1868), = *Ogmocoris hypomelas*,
 Burm.

To be treated as non-existent.

Types mutilated.

Sciocoris deficiens, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 173. n. 22 (1867).

Discocephala transversa, Walk. loc. cit. p. 188. n. 28 (a species of the gen.
Eurystethus).

Discocephala longula, Walk. loc. cit. p. 189. n. 29 (apparently belonging
 to gen. *Menida*).

Species the types of which are supposed to be in Australia.

Sciocoris lugubris, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 538 (1868). National Museum,
 Melbourne.

— *indicator*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 539. National Museum, Melbourne.

Pœcilometis alienus, Walk. loc. cit. i. p. 210. n. 15 (1867). National Mu-
 seum, Melbourne.

L.—A Contribution to the History of the Carboniferous
Ganoid, *Benedenius deneensis*, Traquair, with Notes on
 Two newly-discovered Specimens. By G. A. BOULENGER,
 F.R.S.

[Plates IX. & X.]

THANKS to the kindness of my friend the Rev. Dom Grégoire Fournier, O.S.B., I am able to make some additions to our knowledge of an imperfectly characterized Lower Carboniferous Fish allied to *Eurynotus*, previously known from two specimens only—the original, preserved in the University Museum of Louvain, first described as a *Palæoniscus* by the late Prof. Van Beneden and later as the type of a distinct genus, *Benedenius deneensis*, by Prof. Traquair; the second, preserved in the University Museum of Liège, described as *Benedenius Soreili* by Prof. Fraipont.

These specimens were obtained from the black marble quarries of Denée, Prov. Namur, Belgium. The same quarries have lately yielded two further specimens of the fish, which are deposited, under the care of Father Fournier, in the beautiful abbey of Maredsous, near Denée, where I had an opportunity of seeing them on a recent visit. Having been so fortunate as to obtain the loan of these valuable fossils, I propose to give an account of them, and thus to supplement